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The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Latest.

The following is the latest report of balloting at Albany of which the POST is in possession:

ALBANY, June 17—The following is the vote at noon to day for Senator in place of Roscoe Conkling: Jacobs 47, Conkling 27, Wheeler 36, Cornell 8, Lapham 16, Bradley 1, Folyer 3, Tremain 3, Crowley 1.

The vote to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Platt was as follows: Depew 53, Kernan 48, Platt 23, Correll 10, Crowley 5, Lapham 1, Wheeler 2.

The President declared no choice had been made, and on motion the convention adjourned.

The bribery investigation to-day was mainly confined to the examination of various bank officers with regard to large sums of money drawn by members of the legislature in currency since the beginning of the Senatorial contest. Nothing of a decisive character was elicited.

Assemblyman H. H. Tuthill, when his name was called, proceeded to an arraignment of the administration Republicans, but his attempt at scandal-mongering was lame, stupid and ineffective.

The committee reassembled at 3:40 p. m. John H. Goodale, cashier of the Utica Bank, was examined as to the bank account of A. D. Barber.

Senator Strahan, a Republican, and a Conkling man, from the Eighth District, was then called and sworn, and testified as follows:

On May 18th I found a telegram in my room as follows:

"*Washington, May* 18.—To Jno. H. Strahan [Confidential].—It is very important to you personally that you meet me at the club to-night at 11 o'clock. I leave here at once. Say nothing to any one of this dispatch, but meet me without fail.

(Signed) "JNO. I. DAVENPORT."

Mr. Graves, of the firm of Spence, Trask & Co., bankers, made a statement that he paid Mr. Sessions $6,000 in May or June.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the investigation was rather unimportant. The chief witness was Orsino F. Jones, of Chautauqua county, a presidential elector in 1880, and a present friend of both Bradley and Sessions. He confessed that he was a strong Conkling man; was a Grant man at the Chicago convention; was present when Bradley handed the money over to Speaker Sharpe. He admitted that he had several bets on the result of the senatorial election, and that Bradley is the stakeholder. Subsequently, George Austin, a farmer of Chautauqua county, testified that Bradley, while at home during a recess, informed him that he (Bradley) said he had been a Conkling man, but intended to change his vote when he returned to Albany because he found that his constituency did not agree with him. He also informed him there was a good chance for members to make money with their votes.

Secretary Windom has decided not to make public the partial report recently submitted to him by the committee charged with the examination of the transactions of the office of Custodian. The committee has not yet been discharged. An evening paper says:—

It is authoritatively stated that Custodian Pitney, of the Treasury Department, will retire at the close of the year and be succeeded by General E. W. Whittaker, the well-known real estate agent, of this city. General Whittaker is from Kansas, and during the war was chief of staff to General Custer. He has been quite prominent in Republican politics, and was one of the head centres of the Towpath Club during the recent Presidential campaign.

Fooling Away Their Lives.

Allan Rigger, his wife, and his wife's brother went to Marissa, and started home by way of the Cairo Line track, on foot. They had proceeded but a mile or so when the incoming nine o'clock train came booming along. The brother of Mrs. Rigger stepped off the track. The husband and wife said they wanted to see how long they could stay on the track before it was necessary to get off. On came the train. Just as the locomotive came up to the mark couple they stepped off, but were struck by a corner of the tender of the engine. Both were killed.—*St. Louis Republican*

THE SITUATION AT ALBANY

On the night of the 15th the administration conference was largely attended. A committee of ten, of whom Woodin, the trumpeter was chairman, was appointed to consider the situation. It is given out that the administration members will cheerfully support any stalwart Republican, who is favored by a majority, except Conkling and Platt, and that the committee are ready to receive suggestions. After this offer is made and rejected, if it is done, the responsibility will not lie with the friends of the administration. The administrationists would get on better, first, if the pairing could be stopped; second, if they could agree to two ballots per day; third, if they could bring together those members who, aside from Conkling, would act with the administrationists.

Throwing out Conkling and Platt, there would be very little difficulty in coming to an adjustment.

The evident purpose of those who do the thinking for the Conkling clique, is to go before the people of New York at the next autumn canvass on the whole question as the propriety of the conduct of Conkling and Platt. Platt, if he had not been constantly under the thumb of his master, Conkling, probably never would have done what he has. As to Conkling, there is no doubt but he is so blindly led by that egotistic infatuation and supercilious self sufficiency, that he is actually weak enough to believe that the sober sense of the people of the Empire State, will solemnly at the acclaim at the polls in November, approve the jump-jim-crow performance by which their two Senators turned somersault and went out of the Senate.

THE TAR HEEL STATE.

A COLORED DEDEGATION COMPLAIN THAT THEIR RACE IS NOT PEOPERLY TREATED.

The delegation of colored Republicans appointed by the convention held at Raleigh, N. C., last month to protest against the unfair distribution of federal offices in that state, had an interview with the President yesterday. George Price, the chairman of the delegation, presented the memorial and statement of their grievances. They say they do not desire to control any great number of federal offices, but as they have always been faithful in their support of the Republican party, and as they number about 96,000 voters, against 30,0000 white Republicans in the state, they should be allowed a proportionate share of the patronage. In reply, the President said that he sympathized deeply with them in this phase of the situation; that he had no means of knowing the standing of such applicants from North Carolina as were appointed to offices, save through the representations of the party leaders in the state; that it had been his belief, and he had exemplified that belief in his action, that the colored race should be properly recognized whenever an opportunity offered, as in the appointment of Douglass as Recorder of Deeds and Bruce as Register of the Treasury. He admonished the delegation that they should be particularly cautious in recommending one of their own race for an office, because if any mistakes were made, or the object of their choice should prove unworthy of his trust, it would have a greater influence to prejudice such appointments than if the appointee were a white man with the same faults. He promised them that if they recommended any individual appointments within his gift he would give their claims due consideration.—*National Republican.*

Fred Douglass at Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Monday the citizens of Harper's Ferry had reason to rub their eyes. Fred. Douglass, as part of the decoration ceremonies, delivered an historical oration on John Brown. Quite a number of Confederates and old Virginians gathered to hear him. Among the latter was Mr. Hunter, who was the State's Attorney who prosecuted Brown. Mr. Hunter was the first to congratulate him. The demonstration was under the auspices of Storer College, an institution for the education of colored youth. A number of visitors from New England arrived to attend the exercises. The corner stone of an addition to the college to be called Anthony Hall, in honor of Mr. Anthony, of Providence, R. I., a relative of Senator Anthony, was laid. The large assembly manifested the deepest interest in all the exercises. The performances of the students, who are notably from among the people of color of the vicinity, and who are designing to be teachers and preachers in the south, were of a creditable character. The house once occupied by John Brown was just in sight.

The long expected parasite that is to destroy the potato-bug has appeared. It is a small brown bug, that covers the potato-bug in myriads, and sucks the juices out of their unsightly bodies, leaving their lifeless carcasses to bleach in the sun.

If you want the well advised, subscribe for the POST.

STATE NEWS.

John Spellman's paper, the *State Jouanal*, is cram-jam full of anti-prohibition articles.

Some of the North Carolina Cherokee Indians are to be removed to Indian Territory. It is thought at the Interior Department to be the first step towards the removal of the entire tribe—about 1,000 persons.

Asheville *News:* The "Iredell B'ues," headed by the Statesville Cornet Band, "formed in columns of four" marched into Asheville.—Natt. W. Taylor photographed the Blues.——The fruit crop is almost a failure.——They are shipping walnut timber from Asheville Depot to Europe.

Raleigh Observer: Yesterday the prohibition movement had a dumb though powerful witness in its favor. At the Raleigh National Bank was received a $10 bill, across the back of which ran the following singular and sad endorsement: "This is the last of a $50,000 fortune left a boy of Conyers, Ga. It goes for drink.

The North Carolina Historical Society held its annual meeting at Chapel Hill last week, and trasnacted the usual business. The following officers were elected: Hon. Kemp P. Battle, President; Mr. R. Creecy, first Vice President; Mr. J. A. Graham, second Vice-President; Mr. W. J. Yates, third Vice-President; Prof. G. T. Winston, Major Robert Bingham, Executive Committee; Rev. J. P. Heitman, Recording Secretary.

While James Thompson of Alexander, 75 years old, was absent ploughing at a distance from the house, and returning about dark, found his daughter lying dead and horribly mutilated in the head with an ax, one of his chests broken open and more than a thousand dollars stolen.——Judge A. A. McKoy is holding court at Statesville.

The Laurinburg *Enterprise*. While in Fayetteville we had the pleasure of meeting Rev. Dr. L. S. Burkhead, presiding elder of the Wilmington District, N. C. Conference. This distinguished divine and Col. Walter Clark have been appointed by the Bishops, Delegates to the grand Methodist Ecumenical Conference, which convenes in London September 7th, 1881. Dr. B. expects to leave New York on the steamship City of London, the 6th of August. Of course the Methodist Conference will pay the traveling expenses.

The Statesville *American* says of the Raleigh *Observer*: This paper has often abused Republicans, and it is with no little astonishment, that of late, it has learned there are a *few gentlemen* in the party, according to its own notion—as "Judge Reade, Judge Dick, Hon. D. A. Jenkins, Mr. Ball, and *many others*" —(italics ours.) This is certainly consoling information, and may the *Observer* "never forget it!"——Col. William Johnson, of Charlotte, Judge D. M. Furches, Hon. James H. Harris, Maj. W. H. H. Gregory and W. H. Trott, all made anti-prohibition speeches at Statesville the other day.

Roanoke *News:* It is rumored that the grand jury of the Federal court last week, indicted every member of the canvassing board of Halifax county, for alleged frauds in the last election. A number of witnesses were examined. There was only one exception—Mr. W. H. Daniel of Faucetts township. The Federal court only takes cognizance of frauds in Congressional elections; the state courts having jurisdiction of offences against the state election laws. We do not know that this is true, as nothing is authentic. We give the report for what it is worth.

The particulars of a sensation reach us from Conway, S. C. It seems to be the sequel to the suicide of Howell Paramore. He left an estate valued at about $2,000 and his brother, W. B. Paramore, who it will be remembered succeeded in making his escape from Wilson Superior Court upon being convicted of well poisoning, had gone there, in company with ex-Judge Aug. Moore, to lay claim to the property left by the deceased. On his arrival there he was arrested, but managed to escape. He was pursued, re-arrested and committed to await the requisition from the sheriff of Wilson county, but made good his escape again. The Paramore brothers are the two men accused of murdering Gen. Grimes, last fall.

When Dr. Pritchard was at Laurinburg he pointed to the farm of Capt. A. P. Bissell and said: "See that farm there; it is cultivated by a man who understands his business. I have seen no finer farm in North Carolina."—*The Enterprise* adds: But Capt. Bissell belongs to a class of farmers who possess equal knowledge with him; among whom we may mention the male portion of the several families of McLaurins, the Thomases, the Covingtons, the Gibsons, Ropers, and others—all of whom have in cultivation lands which will bring from twenty-five to forty dollars per acre. A country blessed with such farms as are possessed by these gentlemen can never become necessarily dependent upon an influx of capital to insure happiness and prosperity to its people.

Alamance *Gleaner:* As much as we abhor crime of any kind, and especially the horrible crime of which the negro was guilty, and though like most other people, we think that he well deserved hanging, yet we have no sympathy with men who take the law in their own hands, and hustle a guilty wretch into eternity, denying him the right of every citizen—to have a jury pass upon his guilt—and hurrying him into the presence of his Maker with all the blackness of his terrible sin, without opportunity to prepare for the great judgment. Lynch law is horrible, and is all the more detestable because of the numbers who engage in the execution of its sentence. The laws of the land are capable of meeting out speedy justice. All attempts of private citizens or mobs to forestall the courts of justice should be frowned down by all good people. —J. W. Albertson, Esq., left town yesterday morning for a summer trip to Elizabeth City, Nag's Head, &c., and will be absent about three weeks. We wish him a pleasant time. —A Mr. Holmes was returning from the commencement at Trinity College and says it was a success in all respects.

The Piedmont *Press* apologises for speaking of the dedicatory services of the Lutheran Church at Hickory as done "according to the Henkelite custom," and says: "We therefore make this notice to assure the members of the denomination that the epithet was not used with a purpose of giving offense to any one. Far from it. There are not less that 2500 members belonging the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Tennessee Synod, in Catawba county, and a great many of these among the very best citizens of the county, and we certainly have too much regard for their feelings and the cause of truth to intentionally say anything that would be in the least mortifying or in any way create offense. The Tennessee Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church now numbers more than ten thousand communicants, and it was according to the established rites of this orthodox body that the Hickory Church was dedicated. —The irrepressible Best is talking of leasing the Atlantic & North Carolina Road and then building an air line from Goldsboro to Salisbury, and thus bring all the products of the west via Morehead city.

A citizen of Michigan writes to a Detroit paper of a child 2½ years old, residing in Forestville, that state: "She learned her letters all complete before she was 14 months old, and can now read, write, and spell words of four letters, name all the states and territories in and belonging to the Union, and pick each one out, designating the same in one of the large comprehensive geographies. She can also tell every mountain, river, and lake of any note both in this and the Old World, and show you all the different nations in the Old World and in South America." There is more of this story, but this is probably as much as eastern readers will care to believe.

The Keokuk *Gate City* gives the following receipt:—How to make a nor'easter—drink rum and molasses three times an hour. Shake well before taking.

Work on the branch of the tunnel under the Hudson river which had not been prosecuted since the time of the terrible catastrophe there last July has been resumed, and will be pushed ahead at the rate of some forty feet a week.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. ly

The communication addressed to the POST, and giving an account of an outrage, is rejected.

The communication from a noted Republican of Brunswick, is withheld for further consideration.

We understand that Rev. Dr. Bernheim's resignation was accepted by the congregation of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church on last Sunday.

The C. M. Stedman Basket Company have concluded to give an excursion to Smithville and the Fort on Wednesday, the 29th inst., and have chartered the Passport for that occasion.

William Seull, colored, of Charleston, will run as carrying mail between that city and Wilmington on the 20th inst., on the occasion of the meeting of the state Grand Lodge of Good Samaritans.

The Superior Court of Pender county, Judge Graves presiding, convenes at Burgaw to-morrow.

Services at St. Mark's Church, corner 6th and Mulberry streets. Morning prayer at 11 a. m., evening prayer at 6 p. m. Sunday School at St. Barnabas' school house at 7½ p. m. Seats free.

A young salmon, about two inches long, was caught in the river a few days ago by Capt. Bisbee, of the steamer Elizabeth. The little fish had all the distinctive marks of the salmon, but it is the first we have ever heard of about here.

There is every prospect now that the Fourth of July race among the yachts of the Carolina Yacht Club will be a very lively and interesting one. The metal of the new yacht Glide is yet to be tested and the old yachts of the fleet are in an excellent trim.

The barn and stables of J. K. Brady, of Carver's Creek township, Bladen county, were destroyed by fire early last Sunday morning, together with the contents of the barn and two valuable horses in the stable. Loss about $500; no insurance.

Capt. S. W Skinner is having built a stern wheel steamer, which is about 80 feet long and 24 feet beam, at his marine railway, in the southern portion of the city. The hull and deck house are about completed and are ready for the reception of the machinery.

CHARLOTTE WINS.—The series of "chicken disputes," had in this city closed last Thursday afternoon. It is the first regular main between Wilmington and Charlotte cocks, and we are sorry to say that Charlotte got away with us, that city being credited with 9 fights to our 7. There were 19 fights and three of these were drawn.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—In this week's issue this well established journal enters upon its 13th, volume much enlarged, in new dress, and improved every way to a first-class weekly. Dr. Palemon John, the proprietor and editor of this journal is one of the most enterprising newspaper men in the state.

RICE FLOUR.—The first rice flour made in North Carolina was turned out Friday at the Cape Fear Flour Mills in this city. Messrs. Norwood Giles & Co. concluded to try the experiment of making rice flour and had about 600 pounds of rice run through the Cape Fear Flour Mills. The rice flour is very pretty and we think will be very popular with housekeepers.

RUN OVER BY A HEAVY TRUCK.—A little son of Mr. George Stienken was run over by the water works truck Friday morning about 9 o'clock, on the corner of Fourth and Harnett streets. The little fellow is only about five years old and has frequently been pulled from under the wheels of the truck. It appears he has been in the habit of running in between the wheels of the truck and trying to jump on the body, which is only about six inches from the ground. He has been warned against it and once or twice has been carried to his parents by the driver of the truck and apprised of the danger the little fellow was running. Friday morning he made an attempt to jump on the body of the truck, when he fell and the wheel passed over his right leg, breaking it near the hip bone. Medical aid was summoned to the little fellow who is now resting as easy as could be expected, but who is suffering very much from his crushed leg.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. C. B. PHILLIPS, U. S. A.—People who knew the officer mentioned above were startled and saddened Friday morning at the news of his death. He had many acquaintances and friends here for the years during which he had charge of the works of the government, below. He was often in our city, and was always free and easy, even of a jocular temper, but very able in his profession and strictly honorable in all transactions. He was born in Marshfield, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, was of Pilgrim descent, and went to West Point early in life, and graduated into the Engineer Corps, which is the honor bestowed on those who, out of 5 or 7, as the multiple may be, stand the highest in the graduating class. He had served after his graduation in June 1864, creditably, and was brevetted for his services around Richmond. Since the war he has all the while been assigned to important duties, has left no end of reminiscences of his daring genius wherever his bold heart has trod. He died in consequence of general debility while in charge of the works around Norfolk. His remains will be taken to his native place, where his last sleep will be surrounded by many generations of ancestors.

In the case of M. P. Taylor versus the Telephone Company, a verdict returned in favor of the plaintiff for $5,000. The five thousand dollars was awarded as damages for the libel by the publication and of Mr. Orange General Southern Agent, and the nine hundred dollars additional for the six months services, which plaintiff claimed he was entitled to, as we understand it, as per contract. The counsel for defendant made a motion for a new trial. The motion entered by defendants counsel for a new quit was not allowed but Judge Graves stated that if the plaintiff would not agree to accept $500 instead of $900, for violation of contract, he would set aside the verdict and that he considered the award of $5,000 as excessive. The counsel for the plaintiff agreed to the proposition of $500 and the verdict remains as amended by the Court, $500 for violation of contract and $5,000 damages for the libel. The counsel for defendant appealed from the ruling of the Court in refusing to grant their motion for a new trial.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, is out with its usual promptness. Carl Schurz leads off with a suggestive paper on "Present Aspect of the Indian Problem," in which he discusses the Indian obstacle in the way of the country's development, the harmonizing of the habits, occupations and interests of the red man, the necessity of educating their youth, the making of the men themselves small land proprietors, and the offering of inducements to them to sell for a fair compensation the lands they do not cultivate. Next a caustic writer gives the views of "A Yankee Farmer" on "The Religious Conflicts of the Age," to the discomfiture of the modern Agnostic, Moralist and Evolutionist. Another trenchant article is "The Power of Public Plunder," by James Parton, which appeals to the sons of our men of character and wealth, on patriotic grounds, to enter into politics, and become the safeguards of their country against rings and bosses. Mr. Henry George dwells on "The Common sense of Taxation." "The Cost of Cruelty" is presented by Mr. Henry Bergh, and "A Study of Tennyson" comes from the pen of Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard.

Board of County Commissioners.

At a special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held at the Commissioners' Room yesterday afternoon, the following named persons for the different wards and townships in the city and county were appointed registrars and poll-holders for the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next, to ratify or reject the act passed by the recent Legislature prohibiting the sale and manufacture of all alcoholic drinks except upon a physician's certificate. The registrars and poll-holders are as follows:

FIRST WARD—(UPPER DIVISION.)

Registrar—Archie Alderman.

Poll-holders—James Stewart, Charles Murphy, J. O. Nixon, Simon Richardson.

FIRST WARD—(LOWER DIVISION.)

Registrar—W. H. Turlington.

Poll Holders—John H. Strauss, John L. Dudley, James A. Lowrey.

SECOND WARD.

Registrar—Dr. W. W. Harriss.

Poll Holders—R. P. Ryden, L. Tate Bowden, Geo. E. Harden, Chas. Callett, Sr.

THIRD WARD.

Registrar—W. L. Jacobs.

Poll Holders—A. J. Yopp, Walker Meares, Allen Evans, John Hargrove.

FOURTH WARD.

Registrar—T. C. Bunting.

Poll Holders—P. Canning, A. L. De Rosset, J. G. Norwood, Jas. K. Outlar.

FIFTH WARD.

Registrar—John W. Hewett.

Poll Holders—J. M. McGowan, J. G. Darden, Wash. Howe, J. B. Dudley.

CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIP.

Registrar—J. H. Petteway.

Poll Holders—W. O. Johnson, J. W. St. George, Wright Dickson, Lake Grady.

HARNETT TOWNSHIP.

Registrar—James N. Marsnaber.

Poll Holders—J. B. Futch, F. H. Wooten, Jordan Nixon, C. H. Alexander.

WILKESBORO TOWNSHIP.

Registrar—John A. Farrow.

Poll Holders—B. S. Westfield, Lewis Todd, Joseph Smith, J. J. Howlett.

FEDERAL POINT TOWNSHIP.

Registrar—J. H. Horne.

Poll Holders—B. F. Savage, J. G. Wilkin, Archie Freeman, W. H. Wilkins.

Upon motion of Commissioner Montgomery it was ordered that the matter of awarding contracts for additions to Court House and tinning Poor House be left to Finance Committee.

It was further ordered that the matter of ventilation of the Court House be taken into consideration by the Building Committee and that they report at some future meeting.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

The Finance Committee met immediately after the adjournment of the Board and opened the bids for the construction of the addition to the Court House and tinning the roof of the Poor House. Messrs B. D. Morrill & Son were awarded the contract for the former and Messrs Parker & Taylor for the latter job.

Mr. M. Bellamy lost a very valuable cow on Thursday afternoon from death caused by eating mock orange bushes. The cow eat very heartily of them and died in about half an hour. It is said that the mock orange contains quite an amount of prussic acid which is deadly.

DIED

In this city at noon on the 18th instant, GEORGE H. JACKSON, aged 45 years and 10 months.

The funeral service will be held at 4 o'clock p. m. to-day at St. Mark's church. Friends and acquaintances invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD,

GEN'AL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28, 1881.

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TO ALL PLACES OF RESORT IN THE mountain section of North and South Carolina, will be on sale at the offices of this Company, on and after June 1st, 1881.

Quick, continuous schedules will recommend this Route to all.

Passengers leaving Wilming on at 9.45 A. M., arrive at Cleveland springs same evening, and Asheville next morning, at 9 o'clock.

Further information an application to

may 19 tf F. W. CLARK, G. P. A.

MARYLAND

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

54 Saratoga St., Baltimore Md.

The Board of Directors take this opportunity of informing the public of the superior advantages of this Institution to patients suffering from Eye and Ear affections. The Institution has been in operation for the past twelve years, and is most centrally located, two doors below St. Paul's church. Indigent patients will find admission, free of charge. By order of the Board of Directors. G. W. DOBBIN, President.

DIRECTORS—B. F. Newcomer, Sam'l M. Shoemaker, Prof. H. E. Shepherd, Sup. Pub. Schools, John H. B. Latrobe, D. J. Foley, C. Morton Stewart, Christian Ax, Benj. F. Ulman, and others.

For special information apply to DR. GEO. REULING, No. 79 W. Monument St., (Mt. Vernon Place) Surgeon in charge. may 22 4w

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TANITE EMERY WHEELS and GRINDING MACHINES may 22 4w

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED THE AUTHOR.

NASBY IN EUROPE.

May 28th Mr. D. R. Locke, (Nasby, Petroleum V. Nasb.) will sail for Europe, for the purpose of contributing a series of letters to the TOLEDO BLADE. These letters will cover a period of six months, commencing June 1st.

They will be written in Mr. Nasby's peculiar vein, and will be as lively as he can make them.

THE

Toledo Weekly Blade

is the LARGEST Political and Family paper in the United States, and in addition to this feature, contains a dozen columns, specially prepared by a majority of the families in every State and Territory.

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Every subscriber to the BLADE during the publication of Mr. Locke's European Letters, for either three or six months, will receive free of charge a splendid PORTRAIT OF MR. LOCKE, in size and style similar to the one of President Garfield, which we have been selling so many. This portrait in the picture above would sell for $1 00. It will not be put down the merchant at all, and can only be had by subscribers to the BLADE.

Please send your list on immediately and the portrait will be sent to each subscriber shortly. We shall print an extra edition, to be able to send both premiums, but the supply will doubtless be exhausted in a month, if your orders are not received.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1881.

The three largest industries in New Orleans, says the *Democrat*, are the manufacture of cotton seed oil and cake, cigars and iron castings. These employ men, and pay out wages as follows: Cotton seed oil factories, 1,525 hands, receiving $374,142 in wages; cigars, 997 hands, receiving $179,772 in wages, and the iron foundry, 817 hands, receiving $399,780 in wages per year.

An obituary of a fish is one of the queer items in a Paris paper. One of the fattest carps, it says, in the lake at Fontainbleau has just died. It was called Fanny, and is believed to have been born in the reign of Francis I., or nearly 400 years ago. She was accustomed every afternoon to show herself to an admiring crowd, and accept crumbs from their hands as she had done in times past from the hands of many of the kings of France.

The difficulty in the New Hampshire legislature concerning the election of a U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Rollins, was brought to a sudden conclusion by the passage of the resolution of the majority of the judiciary committee by the legislature. The resolution, in effect provides that the election of Senator shall be postponed till the next legislature. The opinion of the legislature is adopted in direct opposition to the opinion of the Supreme Court *in banc*.

The total amount of breadstuffs received at New York from January 1, to May 27, 1881, was: Flour, 2,418,821, barrels, wheat, 13,450,928 bushels, corn, 12,228,735, bushels, oats, 4,596,608 bushels; Boston, Flour, 1,076,331 barrels, wheat, 1.627,003 bushels, corn, 5,451,260 bushels, oats, 1,277,087 bushels; Philadelphia, flour, 336,405 barrels, wheat, 347,000 bushels, corn, 4,111,100 bushels, oats, 1,228,100. New Orleans receives least of all in breadstuffs, except Philadelphia and Montreal is surpassed by it in corn. Montreal receives the lowest of all. The highest number of bushels of anything is the 13,450,928 bushels of wheat, of New York.

Information comes from Philadelphia to the effect that the Bessemer Steel Company have secured the exclusive right to use the famous Thomas Gilchrist basic process of manufacturing steel in the United States. By this transaction all of the patents covering the basic process become the property of the Bessemer company. The success of the system has been established by operations both on the continent and in Great Britain, and the English manufacturers have been looking to it as a lever with which they expected to regain the ground lost of late years, and become the virtual controllers of the iron and steel trade of the world. The process is second in importance and value only to the Bessemer, as by it ores containing phosphorous, which otherwise would be valueless, can be utilized and made to produce steel or iron at a small cost.

The laws of the United States require certain precautions in the running of vessels propelled by steam against accidents by which there may be loss of life. Inspectors are provided and placed in certain districts, whose duty it is to guard by careful inspection, made either periodically or on special request, against these disasters. Accidents occur, of course, from defective boilers or machinery, defects in the hull of the vessels, and indifference of discipline. Overloading on excursions at this season of the year, and neglect to provide the legal number of life preservers or floats, have already, in this season, been the occasion of disaster and loss of life. The inspectors for this district reside in Charleston and come here on occasions, but it is the duty of officers of customs to report any infraction of the rules of this service. Since writing the above the following appears in the morning telegrams:

A Treasury circular, addressed to Collectors and other chief officers of the customs and others, has just been issued. Officials are enjoined particularly to make careful examinations of excursion steamers. Extra efforts in this direction should be made upon Sundays, and particularly upon the 4th of July. Supervising inspectors will instruct local inspectors to detail one half their force upon each alternate Sunday for duty in the vicinity of their home ports, for the purpose of ascertaining by actual count of passengers if necessary, whether the law is complied with. On the 4th of July the whole force will be so employed.

The original Southdowns were the purest blood of any English sheep.—Their improvement was accomplished by judicious selection from various flocks. Great symetry of form has been attained, large size and fattening qualities. By reason of their purity they have stamped their fattening qualities more certainly upon their offspring than any other English breed.

A North Carolina man having the stomach of an ostrich, swallows a handful of gravel after dinner every day.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Virginia Readjuster politics is conducted on a higher plane of discussion. There is a polish and a loftiness about it that has the flavor of those old days when the high-toned wranglers used to go on between the Whigs and Democrats. Looking over the Whig's resume of the Readjuster convention, as it opens with Mahone's speech it is observable that it teems with the highest style of political disquisition:

Occupying the high trust and responsibility, from an earnest devotion to serve this people wherever they may assign me, I should forget the spirit which I find in this hall—I would have been recreant to my own sense of manhood—had I not said in that Chamber that I was the voice of this people. I told them there, as I said to this people, that I wanted no more of that Bourbon Democracy.

Gentlemen, you are here to-day to give effect to the broad principles of equal rights, of a free ballot and an honest count; you are here to give effect to your determination to free the people—all the people of this state; to turn your faces towards the rising sun, and keep step with the music of the Union. I say it is your purpose to restore this old state to friendly relations to all sections of this common country.

Allow me to beg of you to have harmony in your proceedings. I doubt but that there will be harmony. To whomsoever you shall place your banner, stand as one man to that banner—backing up your leader in the great fight which is to make your freedom and the freedom of your posterity.

The platform is broad and comprehensive, dealing boldly with the financial questions, endorsing equal and uniform taxation, pledging fidelity to the people of Virginia, vindicating a free ballot and the unlimited right of suffrage, fraternal relations with all the states of the Union—all of this fully justifying Senator Mahone's noble words in his fiery speech: "I greet you, my friends, and my fellow-citizens, with my most earnest compliments. I beg to assure you of the supreme gratification which I have in this Convention. It fills the measure of my loyal ambition to my people and to this state. It testifies in words, which I shall never forget of your approval of my public conduct. It assures me that the people of this state, in their right and might of giving power, are here to say to the sister states of this Union that Virginia is to be put in cordial relation to her brotherhood."

Major V. Vaeden of New Kent nominated J. E. Massey for Governor, in which he said, "Put Massey at the helm and the lightnings of fanaticism might play through her rigging; Funders might roll the billows of bankruptcy and repudiation under her prow, but Massey: with his eye upon the beacon-light of equal justice to all men—a free ballot and a fair count—would cast the sheet anchor of victory upon the manikoff of Funderism, and all the gabbling geese would fail to awaken a Manlius to the defence of Bourbon principles."

Colonel Minetree of Petersburg, nominated Col Cameron in a glowing speech of which the following is a specimen:

You cannot forget the storm of abuse and the howl of woe and denunciation that arose from the placemen and politicians; the tricksters and ringsters of a corrupt system; but despite all this, 580 fearless men, fresh from the people, stood in serried phalanx by that gallant leader. And as one by one the colors of Terry, Taliaferro, and Lee went down in disastrous defeat, their last despairing cry was "anything, anybody to beat Mahone." For a time they did shear the locks of this Samson, but they destroyed themselves.—The great Conservative party was a loathsome corpse; they had committed self-murder; no requiem was sung at its burial: no solemn rites hid it from public sight, but it sunk "unwept, unhonored and unsung" into dishonored graves. But from that great charnel house the young giant of Readjustment arose; the people took up the cry, and from every hustings the fearless tribunes unmasked the treachery of those who attemped to sell Virginia's sovereignty for broker's gold. The people, hitherto deceived by the cry of "honor and honesty," arose in their majesty, and the great victory of '79 arrested the wrong of previous years.

Mr. Elam nominated John S. Wise the son of the late Henry A. Wise, who assented in a letter, when Col. William Lamb of Norfolk, nominated General V. B. Groner, and stated his claims in a strong and eloquent speech, but added that the cause involved the right to live unproscribed in the land of their forefathers, and was dearer to him than the success of any personal friend.

Colonel Cameron was after much excitement nominated unanimously for Governor, and ex-United States Senator Lewis was unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. This broad-minded statesman is the greatest strength of the ticket. There is not a crochet in his brain on the situation in Virginia, and his perceptions in politics are as clear as his heart is pure and honest. Frank S. Blair for Attorney General will come down strong from the mountains and valleys of the southwest. Altogether the prospects for the Readjuster and Republican combination is brilliant. All factions and rivals cliques and schisms should now join in one harmonious whole in furtherance of the grand purpose of liberalizing the political ethics of the Old Dominion.

The highest thing in nature is man; the highest reach in man is his moral sentiment, and the highest reach in moral sentiment is benevolence. Benevolent disposition is the very center of Christian character. It ranks men as perfect or imperfect.

CIRCULAR OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

STRINGENT RULES TO BE ENFORCED—THE PRACTICE OF OVERCROWDING PASSENGER STEAMERS—ACTING SECRETARY FRENCH—REVISED STATUTES ARE CITED.

The following is the text of the Treasury circular addressed to collectors and other chief officers of customs, and others, relative to over crowding passenger steamers, which was foreshadowed in the dispatches of the 7th instant. The circular is now being printed, with a view to thorough distribution throughout the United States:

The attention of collectors and other chief officers of customs, and supervising and local inspectors of steam vessels, is hereby directed to the provisions of section 4,496, Revised Statutes, defining their duties in the enforcement of the steamboat laws of the United States. In view of the large number of passengers carried on passenger and excursion steamers during the season of summer travel, and the frequent complaints that many carry an excess of passengers over the number allowed by their certificates of inspection or excursion permits, it is desirable that officers of the government, whose duty it is to prevent such abuses, shall give especial attention to the matter, and prevent the over crowding of such steamers by a prosecution for penalties, if such action shall be found necessary.

"Collectors and Surveyors of Customs are therefore directed to instruct their subordinates to make a careful examination of such steamers, and to report all cases of violation of law for prosecution. Extra efforts in this direction should be made upon Sundays, and particularly upon the Fourth of July."

The section of the law referred to herein reads as follows:—

SEC. 4,496.—All collectors or other chief officers of the customs and all inspectors within the several districts shall enforce the provisions of this title against all steamers arriving and departing. Supervising inspectors will instruct local inspectors to detail half of their force upon each alternate Sunday for duty in the vicinity of their home ports for the purpose of ascertaining by actual count of passengers, if necessary, whether the law is complied with; and upon the Fourth of July the whole force will be so employed. Inspectors of steam vessels will confer with the chief officers of customs of their districts as to the best methods of carrying out this order.

In all cases where it is found necessary to prosecute the officer prosecuting will report all the facts to the department for its information. A zealous effort on the part of the officers named herein in the performance of the duties required will, it is believed, effectually check the evil complained of.

H. F. FRENCH, Acting Secretary.

COTTON.

The Liverpool *Post* counts this years' American crop as probably 6,500,000 bales. Egypt will produce 90,000 bales, Bombay 65,000—a total of 6,653,000. From this ought to be deducted an aggregate 382 000, deficit on various accounts, leaving the actual excess for this coming crop over last crop only 361,000 bales. The *Post* continues that people who are now wondering at the size of the crop in October will be wondering what has become of it.

Bishop Quintard of Memphis, Tenn., two of whose nephews reside at Yokohama in Japan, writes that the annual import of cotton yarn from England to Japan is 80,000 bales, while the shipments from New York are very inconsiderable.

The Cocheco Company at Dover, N. H., will build a warehouse 225x50 feet two storys high; and the Amoskeag, at Manchester, will build a new brick cotton house, which is to be 207x34 feet in dimension; a brick stable, 159x34 feet; seven brick tenement and boarding houses, 196x34 feet, and quite a little village of wooden tenements.—The new mill which the company recently built is receiving its machinery, 1,500 looms having already been taken into the yard. This mill, which is between 800 and 900 feet long, will be adapted to the manufacture of ginghams.

There is a perfect wilderness of prosperity in the cotton business in Massachusetts. More than 20 mills either give notice of additions to their capital, productive capacity, or dividends. For instance, Indian Orchard mills declare $5 per share. Lancaster Mills $28 per share dividend. Appleton Mills, Lowell, $30 dividend per share. Almost all the mills in Massachusetts are making preparations to do more business.

The Palmetto Company of Charleston, West Point Company of Georgia, and the Enterprise Factory of Augusta, a flourishing little mill in Gadsden county, Florida. Alabama, Mississippi and Texas all are either more prosperous or progressing in the manufacture of cotton.

Twelve patents, claiming to be improvements in the manufacture of cotton were issued in one week in May last.

The edible parts of the frog are the hind legs, which are sold by the dozen on a skewer. The frogs are obtained by hunters armed with small bows, the arrows of which are attached to a string, and thus perform the office of a harpoon.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The delegates of the American Psedological Society met recently in New York. The President of the Society in calling the convention to order, stated that business would be to consider some of the causes of child decay, disease and the enormous mortality among those under five years of age. Statistics show, he said, that almost one-third of all the children born die before reaching that age, and that this fact is enough to elevate the subject into an important specialty. It is gratifying to know that the medical profession are paying more attention to the matter than formerly, and are busy instituting sanitary reforms toward improving the condition of children in large cities.

The Dalgren Post, 113 G. A. R., is about to place a monument over the grave of poor "Miles O'Reilly"—General Charles G. Halpine—one of the most genial and brilliant of men, who died too soon for his country. He died poor leaving a wife and children. One of his best satirical lyrics was written in camp in ridicule of Admiral Dalgren for not bombarding Sumter sooner, in which occurred the lines:

"Of his ships he is as chary,
As my little black-eyed Mary,
Of her silver-winged canary,
Or her crockery Noah's ark."

And now the Dalgren Post erects his monument.

Max Strakosch, the famous early manager of the Italian Opera in America, and the brother-in-law of Adelaide Patti, whom he first introduced, as a little girl, in *La Somnambula*, has failed for $32,000.

A young girl named Amanda, tried to commit suicide by going over Niagara Falls. She had recently left the Ursuline Convent, at Morrissiana, and the Lady Superior says: "The girl felt the constraint of convent life and was not much given to study. She was a very clever girl, the Superior said, bright and quick and gave the idea of being better educated than she really was. Though she was not a Roman Catholic she was well conducted while in the convent and conformed strictly to all the rules. Very little was known at the convent of the girl's previous history. She was taken on the recommendation of a third party, but who that is has not yet transpired. Indeed there is a feeling that a clever deception was practiced somewhere or on some one." She had about her person something that indicated that she was either married or in love with one—"Alf."

WEST POINT.

The graduating class is published entire in the order of their merit generally in scholarship, the best being 1, Those graduating from the southern states in a class of 53, were; Lyman Hall, Georgia, No. 20; Andrew S. Rowan, West Virginia, No. 23, Parker W. West, Louisiana, No. 24; Guy Castleton, Texas, No. 32; Francis J. Kernan, Florida, No. 33; Frederick G. Hodgson, No. 43; Simon M. Dickins and J. B. McDonald, each from Alabama, the first No. 51 and the second No. 52. Those from the south numbered 8 out of 58 graduates.

ANNAPOLIS—NAVAL SCHOOL.

The standing of the graduates has been ascertained this year earlier than usual. The highest multiple obtained during the whole course of four years at the Academy is 750. To be ranked among the "Stars" of the class, a cadet must obtain 85 per cent of this multiple. The following are the stars and the multiple obtained:

1. John L. Schock, of Pennsylvania, 707.74; 2. Jos. J. Woodward, at large, 680.89; 3. John H. Leonard, of Pennsylvania, 675.68; 4. John H. Hoogeweff, at large, 667.23; 5. John L. Rees, Michigan, 654.16; 6. Francis E. Sutton, New York, 654.16; 7. Robert B. Dashiell, at large, 649.23.

These number 7. Twenty-one graduated into the engineer midshipman, and the following are from the southern states; Thomas J. Hogan, Georgia; Solan Arnold, Maryland; D. C. Redgrave and Kennet McAlpine, Virginia.

Those that graduated as midshipmen from the south numbered 15.

Religion of the Presidents

Washington and Garfield were the only ones who were church members, but all, one excepted, were men who revered Christianity. Adams married a minister's daughter, and was inclined to Unitarianism. Jefferson was not a believer, at least while he was chief magistrate. Madison's early convictions were Presbyterian. Monroe is said to have favored the Episcopal church. John Quincy Adams was like his father. Jackson was a Methodist, and died in the communion of that church. Van Buren was brought up in the Reformed Dutch church, but afterward inclined to the Episcopal church. Harrison leaned toward the Methodist church and Tyler was an Episcopalian. Polk was baptized by a Methodist preacher after his term of office expired. Taylor was inclined to the Episcopal denomination. Fillmore attended the Unitarian church, and Franklin Pierce was a member, but not a communicant, of a Congregationalist church at Concord. Buchanan was a Presbyterian. General Grant attends the Methodist church, and President Garfield is a member of the Church of the Disciples.

Personal.

Mrs. Garfield continues to improve in health and appetite.

Gen. Sherman and Aids, and Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, have gone to West Point.

The revenue of the ancient estate of Washington at Mount Vernon was last year $10,824.50.

It is stated that the Hon. Lionel Sackville West will succeed Lord Thornton at Washington.

There were eighteen candidates ordained to the Catholic Priesthood by Archbishop Gibbons at Baltimore on Monday.

Joe. Johnston has informally in an interview replied to Jeff. Davis, saying if Mr. Davis, has made a certain statement, "he has stated what he must have known to be false."

Mrs. Walker of North Carolina, the Vicegerent for that state, at the late meeting of the Association at Mount Vernon, sent a letter of regret at her absence and a check for $50 for the endowment fund.

Secretary Windom has returned to Washington. On his way back he received great attention particularly at Chicago, where he declared in favor of that great measure, to unite the great lakes and the Mississippi, the Hennipen Canal.

Secretary of State Blaine has obtained permission to erect a three story residence with a mansard roof, costing $48,000, on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, corner P. and 20th sts. To be heated by steam, fitted with an elevator, all modern improvements and finished in the highest style of architectural art

Bob Ingersoll, of infidel proclivities, having been invited to make some remarks on the death of Czar, said: "No! no! When I have been in Russia I am a Nihilist, in Germany I am a Socialist, in Italy I am an infidel, and in America I am a Republican, and I believe in the Republicanism of mind.

Prof. Hinsdale of Hiram College, has given in a letter his views regarding the situation in New York. He says that the President, in his Conkling course, is approved by the entire country, but hopes that the President will not follow Conkling into New York, in which event, he says, the President would lose a great deal of the support which is now extended to him.

GALVESTON CHIPS.

Somebody has sent us the Galveston (Texas) *Journal*, from which we make two or three clippings. We might make a hundred from this eight page fellow, in that wide-awake country:

PRICE OF TEXAS LANDS.

It is impossible to fix the price of land in Texas. In the unsettled portions of the state as fine lands as any in the world can be bought for fifty cents per acre; but of course this figure will not hold good in sections that are thickly inhabited and that are now regarded as among the most desirable agricultural regions in the south. The railway companies have millions of acres of fine lands which can be purchased at from fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per acre. In the course of a very few years the wild wastes will be blooming fields, and then their prices will go up in the same ratio as has resulted in other sections of the state that have been opened up to settlement by the facilities afforded by railway lines. Now is the time for inquiries to be made and purchases to be effected by persons who have an intention of immigrating to Texas.

Galveston gets nearly all its choice vegetables from New Orleans, and the best part of the butter, oleomargerine, that is used by its people, comes from Kansas, and yet, within twenty-five of this city, butter articles of these sort can be produced at a cost that is inconsiderable compared with the profits they would return.

The importance of securing for Galveston, a branch line of the Mexican railway system can not be over-estimated. The claims that this movement has upon the consideration and generosity of the business men of Galveston are of the highest order, but unless greater enthusiasm and liberality are manifested than anything that has as yet come to the surface, it is to be feared that years will come and go before Galveston and the city of Mexico will be bound together by bands of steel.

Prejudice Kills.

Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.—*Telegram.*

Commodore Foit, the dwarf, who recently died in New York, for a man of his size did a good deal of harm in his latter days. Leaving the show business about a year ago, he bought out a saloon in New York, and a few days after was hauled into court for selling liquor without a license. He was subsequently before the courts for keeping a disorderly house.

If you lose a gold piece there is a certain number of chances that you may find it again; but if you lose your character it is easier to build a new one than to recover the old one.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPT. [illegible]
WILMINGTON, N. C., [illegible]

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after MAY 25th the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily Except Sundays.

No. 1 — Leave Wilmington ..... 8.45 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at ..... 8.45 P. M.
No. 2 — Leave Charlotte at ..... 9.45 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 4.45 P. M.

Trains No. 1 and 2 stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

These trains make close connection at Charlotte with trains No. 3 and 4 for Cleveland Springs and all points on Shelby Division.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND FREIGHT.

No. 5 — Leave Wilmington at ..... 5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Hamlet at ..... 1.30 A. M.
" Charlotte at ..... 8.10 A. M.
No. 6 — Leave Charlotte at ..... 7.30 P. M.
Arrive at Hamlet at ..... 1.30 A. M.
" Wilmington at ..... 9.30 A. M.

No. 5 Train is Daily except Sunday, but no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.
No. 6 Train is Daily except Saturday.

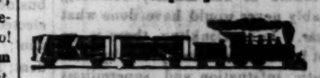
SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

No. 3 — Leave Charlotte ..... 7.00 P. M.
Arrive at Shelby ..... 10.30 P. M.
No. 4 — Leave Shelby ..... 5.30 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte ..... 9.00 A. M.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh, except as above.
Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh and Charlotte.
Trains No. 1 and 2 make connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R., arriving at Statesville same evening, and connecting then with W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville and all points on W. N. C. R. R.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
may 29 tf General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after November 28th, 1880, at 1.15 p. m., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at ..... 6.40 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 12.40 P. M
Leave Weldon at ..... 3.40 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at ..... 9.55 P. M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 44 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at ..... 8.03 P M
Arrive at Weldon ..... 1.42 A M
Leave Weldon ..... 3.30 M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot ..... 10.10 P M

Train No. 43 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Burgaw, South Washington, Magdolia, Mt. Olive, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Point, Enfield and Ballard.

Train No. 44 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

NIGHT PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at ..... 4.15 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 1.15 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at ..... 1.45 A M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at ..... 8.20 A. M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 6.30 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.00 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9.50 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 45 runs via Richmond and Washington, and makes close connection daily to Richmond, and daily except Saturday night for all points north of Richmond.

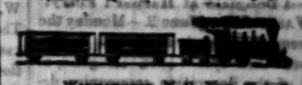
Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
nov 29-tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 2, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 28, 1880, at 2.15 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

DAY PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 42 West and 43 East.

Leave Wilmington ..... 9.40 A. M
Arrive at Florence ..... 1.45 P. M
Leave Florence ..... 2.40 P. M
Arrived Wilmington ..... 7.05 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 47 West and 48 East.

Leave Wilmington ..... 10.25 P M
Leave Florence ..... 3.01 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction ..... 6.00 A. M
Arrive at Columbia ..... 6.30 A M
Leave Columbia ..... 10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction ..... 10.30 P M
Leave Florence ..... 2.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington ..... 6.50 A M

This Train stops only at Pocotaligo, Whitehall, Yemassee, Port Royal Junction, Grahamville, Pocotaligo and Sumter.

Passengers for Columbia and all points on C. C. & A. R. R. will take this train. Passengers leaving Columbia at 2.30 P. M. and Florence at 6.40 P. M. will reach Wilmington same evening.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Columbia, and no change between Columbia and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
nov 29-tf

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 210, F & A M, meets 1st Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall

Cape Fear Chapter No 1: R A M, meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R and S M, meets 1st Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K T, meets 3d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 231, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 9, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orient Lodge No 14, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings of each month.

O. U. A. M.

Manhattan Lodge No 138, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 22, meet 3d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Prince s between Front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meets 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Gideon Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water sts.

Good Samaritan Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Sunday, MAY 15, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows.

LEAVE RICHMOND SOUTH.

3.10 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah. Stops only at Petersburg.

11.30 A. M., Through Mail daily connecting for Charleston, Augusta and Aiken, Savannah, Raleigh, Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleepers between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.00 P. M. Special Norfolk Express, arranged specially to provide quick transit between Richmond and Norfolk, daily (except Sunday). Passengers taking this train will make close connection at Petersburg for Norfolk. Stops at all stations on signal.

8.15 A. M., Freight Daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE PETERSBURG NORTH.

4.15 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester, Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Washington.

9.45 A. M., Special Norfolk Express, daily (except Sunday). Stops at all stations on signal.

5.45 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester Chester and Centralia. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

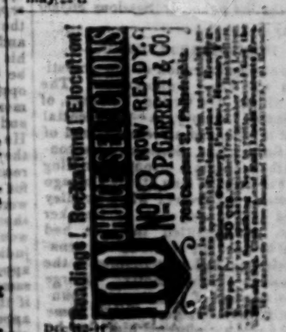
4.30 P. M., Freight, daily (except Sunday).

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 8.30 A. M., and 5.30 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 7.30 A. M., and 5.30 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE,
Superintendent.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent.
may 22 tf



NOTICE.

A Lady from the North is visiting Wilmington for a few days, and will receive orders for Henry Morwell's famous boots and Dinner Pails always on hand.
June 20 tf.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS.—THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

By his personal friend, MAJOR BUNN, Editor of N. Y. Mail. It is the only edition to which Gen. Garfield has given [illegible] and is endorsed and indorsed by the Congressional Committee. The most complete, accurate and satisfactory. Only $1.50. Agents Wanted. Liberal terms. Send 25c. at once for complete outfit. A. R. BARNES & CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

CONSUMPTION

A Positive and Radical Cure for this dreadful disease has been discovered by a Missionary in South America. Any sufferer sending me their Post Office address will receive the recipe free of charge. Address, REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

BEST Tobacco and cigars are sold by us for the cash or exchange for country produce. Address, HARPER & CO., Fayetteville, N. C.

REMOVAL OF LAW OFFICE

I HAVE REMOVED MY OFFICE to the office of my late partner, Frank Stedman, Esq., on Princess street, between Front and Water streets. Entrance on both streets.

J. J. MACKS.
March 29-tf Atty at Law.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1881.

THE CONTEST AT ALBANY.

Assemblyman Bradley, from the 32d district, Cattaraugua, and Chatauqua, the man who confesses that he accepted a bribe of $2,000 for voting for Chauncey M. Depew for Senator from Senator Sessions from Chatauqua.—Bradley is the only one who is pretended to have been bribed, or against whom there is any evidence. His appearance before the Sharpe committee which was very long and tedious, did not leave a good impression of him. Bradley's testimony, a specimen of which we give below, clipped from the *Tribune's* report, is the most conclusive evidence of his shuffling character and total unreliability that can be adduced:

BRADLEY'S SELF-CONTRADICTIONS

"It would only be tedious to indicate the instances in which Bradley contradicted himself. There were few of them of importance except as tending to discredit his testimony in general. He adhered to the substance of his original story pretty well which was not difficult on any construction of the case, considering how simple it is; in fact it is absurdly simple. Leaving the bribery scene itself out of view for a moment let anybody read Bradley's testimony respecting the other testimony, respecting the points, and see whether it can possibly be true. He asks the public to believe that he laid this careful trap for Senator Sessions, with which he was perhaps to stampede the Legislature and destroy the most prominent candidate for Senator, and was certainly to astound the state and country, at the same time he committed himself to a terrible ordeal of attack and suspicion, and that he did all this without a word of consultation with any one; that even Orsini Jones—Session's bitter enemy—who was constantly with Bradley from before that time until now, did not know that he had received the money when he went with him into General Arthur's room to meet Gen. Sharpe. It is utterly incredible that any man should have taken such risks and should have sacrificed himself without a word of consultation with the men whom his action was intended to benefit. Few who heard this portion of the testimony doubt that Bradley is perjuring himself here to keep out of the record, if he can, the names of the persons with whom he took counsel.—It need not be said that if these should be found to be persons high in the ranks of Mr. Conkling's friends, and the whole Bradley episode should finally be proved a conspiracy, the consequences might be very disastrous.

"Bradley shed no light on the mysterious opportuneness of Gen. Sharpe's presence in Vice-President Arthur's room and his having the room to himself, and denied having a subsequent conversation with ex-Senator Conkling. Upon this subject Bradley made it appear that he was in the Delavan House half an hour before he met Jones, and asked where he could find General Sharpe, and that he was taken to General Arthur's room without being told whose it was. He involved himself in flat contradiction with the former testimony upon the question where he told Sessions he would vote for Depew before he received the alleged money. Senator Session's counsel expect to prove by Assemblyman Hickman, of Erie, that Bradley told him before the time of the alleged corrupt offer that he had cast his last vote for Conkling and Platt.

BRADLEY'S SUPPOSED HESITATION.

"One of the most singular points in Bradley's testimony was his declaration that he had not fully made up his mind when he took the money whether to expose Sessions or not, and that if he had not done so he would have given the money back. When his former testimony was read to him, in which he said that his purpose in taking it was to do what he had just done with it he said it was his purpose, but he had not fully made up his mind. One curious expression he dropped was: 'It weighed on my mind a good deal.' The new version is hardly consistent with his precipitate descent upon Gen. Sharpe. Examples of this kind might be multiplied. The cross-examination was not concluded when the committee adjourned."

HOW BRADLEY LOOKS.

Bradley was seated at the end furthest from the window of a long table about which the Committee were grouped. He looks his age—thirty-eight. He has a high, retreating forehead, heavy arching eyebrows, staring dark eyes and a deep depression between them, a nose that starts out at a rather sudden angle from the forehead, runs a long way and then turns down with something of a Hebraic curve. His hair is black, curling and rather coarse, and his mouth is hidden by a heavy shaggy black mustache. His complexion is a sallow white, evidently paler than usual; his stature is above the medium, and his figure well-proportioned. He was dressed neatly in a dark brown suit. His face is not prepossessing. A lawyer from the western part of the state who has a quaint and perhaps irreverent manner of speech, studied his countenance for some time yesterday and turned away with this remark: "Well, if the Almighty tried to put an honest face on him he must have been pretty absent-minded at the time." Bradley was evidently very nervous. He twisted and twisted his newspaper as he sought for answers to questions, and his voice was so nearly inaudible that it was with the utmost difficulty he could be heard. Even the members of the committee had often to put their hands behind their ears to catch what he said, and Senator Sc[illegible], who sat at a table beyond, often compelled him to repeat his answers.

* * * *

Bradley's manner in giving testimony was not in his favor. He halted, hesitated and contradicted himself constantly, and was entangled by the counsel many times. Once during the afternoon session when the counsel had found him contradicting the testimony given in the direct examination, he pulled toward him a copy of the official printed report and made several attempts to glance at it, being called to order each time by Senator Sessions's counsel.

He voted for Conkling and Platt on Friday of the first week.

I also voted for Fenton and Ward before I finally changed to Conkling and Platt. I also voted one time for Andrew D. White before the final change. I went home the day after I voted for Conkling and Platt. On my return to Albany Mr. Sessions advised me to leave Conkling and Platt and vote for some "half-breed." I do not recollect that he advised me to vote for any particular man. The first time I remember of his asking me to vote for Mr. Depew was on last Wednesday evening at the Delavan House. I do not remember at what date prior to Wednesday last Mr. Sessions asked me to vote for Mr. Depew. He did ask me about it frequently, but I always answered that I could not vote for Mr. Depew. He (Sessions) told me that my constituency would be satisfied with Mr. Depew, and would not be with Mr. Conkling. He (Sessions) told me that Mr. Rogers or Mr. Cornell could be elected, but that Mr. Depew probably could not.

A SCENE.

He took out the money and counted it out on his knee; he then handed the money to me; I said nothing, but bowed my head to indicate that I assented. I think I said "yes," when he said it would be a good thing our voting together. I asked him before I got the money, who I should vote for, and he said Chauncey M. Depew. I assented to it. I said that I would. I think I have not said in my testimony that I said to him that I would vote for Depew.

Then he gave the $2,000 to Speaker Sharpe, he says;

Witness answered that he did not promise to vote for Depew, "but it was understood by Mr. Sessions that I was to vote for Depew, and it was for that reason that he gave me the money."

Mr. Peckham—Havn't you told us just now that you did promise so to vote before you got the money?

Witness—It was understood that I was to vote for Depew.

To E. A. Carpenter—I did not so say in so many words.

Mr. Smith—Were there any words used in substance that you were to vote for Depew?

Witness—In substance, yes; for it was understood that I was to vote for Depew.

To Mr. Peckham—From the fact of his paying me $2,000 it was understood that I was to vote for Depew, and this reason is the fact of taking the money; there is no other reason. The question whether I should expose Senator Sessions or not weighed heavily on my mind.

At this point the witness gets all jumbled up and crossed himself constantly. We have given enough of his testimony to enable our readers to understand what sort of characters were engaged in the conspiracy, and hereafter we will confine ourself to a current account in brief of the wrangle.

Haunted Me.

A workingman says: "Debt, poverty and poverty haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use and, in month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."—*Christian Advertiser.*

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(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

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THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

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By permission we refer to the following letter:

HOLLY SPRING, Sampson Co., N. C., Feb. 7, 1881.

I certify with pleasure that M. McDonald has cured me of an eating cancer. And any one suffering with such a terrible disease will do well to see him. For further information apply to me

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NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to recieve New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase,

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

oct 12— Sign of the Show Case.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

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LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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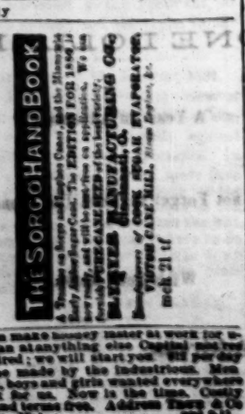
Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

nov 23—1

DAVID LAMBKIN & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa

dec 12-1y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A Treatise on Sorgo and Imphee Canes, and the Manufacture of Sugar, Syrup and Vinegar therefrom. We will send this work, postage paid, and will be sent free on application. We will also send free on application, a sample of the best variety of SUGAR CANE SEED of the kind we offer for sale.
MANUFACTURERS OF
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FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

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BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

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DOES IN EVERY CASE

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By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world. In

Rheumatism,
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Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
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Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
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General Ill Health,
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Sciatica,
Deafness,
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Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

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INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system. A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,

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Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

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Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of
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Entire [illegible] run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, (W [illegible] M. R.) daily at [illegible]

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Arrive at [illegible]

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Arrive at Baltimore at [illegible] m. Sunday excepted.

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Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on the [illegible] a. m. trains to New York, and on the [illegible] m. trains to Washington.

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Bath Tubs,

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Pumps of all descriptions,

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december 21 tf

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Hams, S. C. canvas,

Meats, Smoked and D. S.,

Mackerel,

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Cider,

Sugar, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated,

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Southeast cor. Front and Dock Sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

aug 16 tf

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The Liver is the great blood purifier. It must be kept in order if health is to be preserved. Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Bowel Complaints, Headache, Sickness, and other Disorders, are the offspring of a diseased Liver. The Liver, when in a healthy condition, Purifies the Blood, Assists Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Invigorates the System, and Strengthens the Constitution.

The Liver is the great blood purifier. It must be kept in order if health is to be preserved. Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Bowel Complaints, Headache, Sickness, and other Disorders, are the offspring of a diseased Liver. The Liver, when in a healthy condition, Purifies the Blood, Assists Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Invigorates the System, and Strengthens the Constitution.

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The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1881.

The Largest Anvil Block in the Country:

Mr. C. T. Thompson describes as follows the casting of the large anvil block for the seventeen-ton hammer, built by William B. Bement & Sons, of Philadelphis, for Park Bros., Black Diamond Steel Works, Pittsburg. Its general dimensions are: Diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke, 9 feet; diameter of piston rod, 11 inches. The ram is of Krupp steel, 6 feet 6 inches long, 46 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches thick; dies, 32 inches long by 16 inches wide; weight of falling parts, 17 tons. Frame and legs are of wrought iron. The plates, which are from 7-8 to 1 1-8 inch in thickness, are riveted together with angle iron, which is generally 6x6x7-8 inches. The legs are bolted to frame and bed plate; all the rest of the work is riveted together.—Total weight, excluding anvil block, 190,000 pounds.

In casting the anvil block there were in use five cupolas, four plain cylinders, 54 inches in diamcter, and one Mackenzie. The spouts were joined together by a trough of fire bricks, in cast iron frame; these ran into a large receiver, capable of holding thirty tons. There was another reservoir, fire clay, and then blackleaded. The gates were six in number, at different hights, and were about 6 feet 4 inches. They were connected by one slightly smaller, so that the iron would not back up and come out of a higher opening. These gates did not chill up, as it was supposed they would, from the fact of such a quantity of iron being poured each time. There were sixteen vents, about 2 inches square, for taking the gas from the bottom of the mold, but there was very little escape, or rather formation of gas. Around the onside of the brick mold, about a foot from each side, was a sheet iron case, riveted together, and between this and the mold sand was ramrod, and then on the outside it was rammed up again, so as to make it a firm and secure backing for the mold. To dry the mold fires were lighted around the brickwork before it was rammed up, and kept burning for about two weeks, and baskets were suspended, filled with coal. While the drying was going on the mold was covered by sheet iron plates to keep the heat in.

The fires were started in the cupolas at 5:20 a. m., the blast was turned on at 6 a. m; at 6:40 the first iron was run into reservoir; reservoir was tapped about 7:20 a. m., and last run from reservoir made about 1:30 p. m.; the iron, through all the tappings, running very fluid. The mold, or rather the casting after having chilled sufficiently to form a skin, was covered with fine charcoal, and then sand, to a depth of about 2 feet, to be left for four or five months before being uncovered.

How Sleigh Bells are Made.

It has, no doubt, been a mystery to many how the iron ball inside of sleigh bells got there, and it is said to have taken considerable thought on the part of the discoverer before the idea struck him. In making sleigh bells the iron ball is put inside a sand core, just the shape of the inside of the bell. Then a mould is made just the shape of the outside of the bell. This sand core, with the jinglet inside, is placed in the mould of the outside, and the melted metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the core and mold. The hot metal burns the core so that it can all be shaken out, leaving the bell within the shell. Ball valves, swivel joints and many other articles are cast in the same manner. This was, indeed, an important discovery.

Successful Hunters.

Two Englishmen recently returned to St. Petersburg from a successful bear-hunting expedition in Russia, after an absence of three weeks, during which they traveled 1,500 versts in sledges and 150 in snow shoes, through dense tangled forests, over frozen marsh and lake, the thermometer often standing below zero. In the course of twelve days actually devoted to hunting they killed with spear and gun no fewer than twenty-three bears of all sizes, to the great satisfaction of the peasants, whose crops and live stock suffer heavily every year from the ravages of these animals.

History of the Potato.

The potato is a native of the new world, and took its name from the Indian word *batatas*, which was subsequently called by the different nations as follows: English, potato; Spanish, batatta; French, potate; Italian, potate; Portuguese, batata; Spanish American, papas. The potato was first found in spontaneous abundance in latitude thirty-five degrees south, in 1550. The former Indians of Minnesota used large quantities of the wild potato, which formerly, and we suppose now, abounds in different parts of the state. The French called this wild spot or tuber *pomme de terre*. The Dakota name was *wadu*, and *tundo*. When properly cooked and prepared it was palatable, as we know from experience.

"How things do grow this weather," said the deacon to Brother Ames.—"Yes, they do," replied the brother.—"Last night I heard you say you caught forty fish, and this morning I heard you tell Mr. Smith it was one hundred and fifty."

The Cranberry forge in Mitchell county, N. C., is now owned by Gen. A. Pardee and others, of Pennsylvania. They are now constructing a narrow gauge railroad to their ore beds.

AN ADDRESS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By the Anti-Prohibition Convention, Convened in Raleigh, June 1st, 1881.

It often happens, in the march of progress, among enlightened nations, that the attention of a community is aroused to the existence of some great evil in its midst. A recognition of the evil begets desire for its remedy. Agitation ensues, measures of reform are hastily projected, and experiments in legislation are proposed for the suppression or limitation of the evil.

Of all the problems that thus seize upon the public mind periodically and thrust their claims for solution upon civilization and the spirit of progress, none is of greater importance, perhaps, than that which is involved in what is commonly known as the "Temperance Question."

The people of the state of North Carolina have been suddenly and rudely plunged into consideration of this perplexing problem, while a specious, ready-made, legal solution is held out for their adoption, the promoters of which give currency to such promises of happy results, such prophecies of good obtainable, as most readily appeal to those emotions of generosity, charity and morality characteristic of a high civilization. A new alliance between Church and State is proposed, and Christian organizations, grown numerous and powerful in a civilized land, are demanding legislative control of the public conscience.

The gravity of the subject requires that it should not be handled lightly, but considered with a calm and even mind, and every step of attempted reform be based on truth and right reason. Great dangers must be met by great prudence—not by headlong impulse—for errors that enhance the ills we seek to cure grow from blunders into crimes.

History shows on every page of its record that with growth of power the Church comes often to demand state assistance to enforce its teachings; pleading always a good to be gained, a truth to be sustained by civil enactment. And just as often, too, it shows that such alliances are fruitful only in evil to the Church, to religious sentiment and the cause of morality, while through them weakness and demoralization creep upon the state to canker the very heart of government and sow beneath its foundations the seeds of corruption and decay.

Legislative edicts free from the entanglements of false alliances, free from taint of prejudice or suspicion of jobbery, instinct with the wisdom of true statecraft and responsive to the practical demands of society alone should have the support of the judicious, acting in such a cause. They must not rest in the emotions and prejudices of good, though unthoughtful people, but appeal to the common sense of thinking and reasonable men; they must not deal falsely with scripture; they must not defy the mandates of science, they must not ignore the lessons of history. Obnoxious to these plain first principles of a wise public polity, they are worse than useless, and their enactment a return to false systems that shackle us in slavery to new abuses without enfranchising us from the dominion of the old.

We hold the interests of truth, morality, religion and a high standard of public policy to be opposed to the usual forms of prohibitory legislation. We hold that the errors, inaccuracies, inefficiencies and reacting evils common to this form of legislation are glaringly exemplified in that special enactment known as the Prohibition Act, now under consideration by our people. The certainty of aggravating evils sought to be cured, while engendering, multiplying and fostering new and greater wrongs is found in its false theories and pernicious methods.

A just and fair treatment of the question is safest at first because it must come at last. Those who would obstruct this treatment by a blind and tenacious adherence to so-called systems of reform, false in theory, fanatical in methods, incapable of beneficial results and fruitful in reactive evils, are, before God and man, chargeable with the grave responsibility of seeking extension of the ills they deplore and assisting to spread a curse they themselves declare threatens to sap the foundations of morality and decency, and, if not checked, to overthrow the social fabric of civilization itself.

And, therefore, we hold that the rejection of the act by the electors at the polls is the first great step in the cause of temperance reform possible to the people of North Carolina.

Stephen A. Hurlbut, appointed Minister to Peru, has decided to accept the position. It is said that the instructions of Minister Hurlbut will direct him to prevent, if possible, the further absorption and destruction of Peru by her belligerent neighbor.—Exchange. It will be a Chili day when he does.

A colored man, a slave up to the end of the rebellion, is, with two or three exceptions, the largest cotton-planter in Mississippi. The assessors' returns show that the colored people are increasing their ownership of property with most satisfactory progress in all the southern states.

DEMOCRATS AND BONDS.

The Democrats have had so much to say about the Republicans stealing bonds that were issued by the Republican Convention and Legislature of 1868 and 1869, that we publish below the names of the DEMOCRATS and Republicans who received and used said bonds. This will be kept standing for the future in this paper.

The following, who received bonds, were DEMOCRATS.

R. H. Cowan,	$ 2,000,000
W. J. Hawkins,	3,200,000
Geo. W. Swepson,	6,666,000
Wm. Johnson,	2,000,000
E. Belo,	1,440,000
P. Mallett,	500,000
J. B. Stubbs,	450,000
Total,	$16,256,000

Those below were Republicans:

Dr. Wm. Sloan,	$2,000,000
A. J. Jones,	1,500,000
Total,	$3,500,000

For every Dollar received by a Republican, a DEMOCRAT got FIVE.

BISHOP LYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.—May 26, Ascension Day, St. John's, Wilmington.

May 27, Friday, p m, St. Mark's, Wilmington.

May 29, Sunday, a m, St. James', Wilmington.

May 29, Sunday, p m, St Paul's, Wilmington.

May 31, Tuesday, Clinton.

June 1, Wednesday, Faison.

June 2, Thursday, Smithville.

June 5, Whitsunday, Fayetteville, Ordination.

June 17, Friday, Wilson.

June 19, Sunday, Rocky Mount, Consecration.

June 20, Monday, Halifax.

June 21, Tuesday, Scotland Neck.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS—For the Wilmington District, Methodist E. Church, South, 1881:

(Second round.)

Wilmington, at Fifth st, April	23-24
Wilmington, Front st, April	30, May 1
Smithville,	May 7- 8
Brunswick, at Zion,	May 14-15
Topsail, at Herring's Chapel,	May 21-22
Onslow, at Gum Branch,	May 28-29
Clinton,	June 4- 5
Cokesbury,	June 11-12
Coharie,	June 18-19

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

June 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales reported of 150 casks at 39 cents per gallon, closing firm at that figure, being an advance of 1 cent on last reports.

ROSIN.—We continue to hear of sales of small lots at $1 70 for Strained and $1 75 for Good Strained. Market firm.

TAR.—The market was firm at $2 05 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales reported at $1 25 for Hard, $2 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. Market firm.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¾ cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼ " "
S. Good Ordinary,	— " "
Low Middling	9¾ " "
Middling,	10¼ " "
Good Middling	— " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	35 bales
Spirits Turpentine	345 casks
Rosin,	1182 bbls
Tar,	22 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	246 bbls

June 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quoted quiet on 'Change at 38½ cents, with sales reported during the day of 150 casks at these figures—a decline of ½ cent per gallon since last report.

ROSIN.—Market quiet and firm at $1 70 for Strained and $1 75 for Good Strained, without sales.

TAR.—The market was firm at $2 05 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Unsettled and irregular. Quotations nominal—$1 25 for Hard and $2 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with small sales. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¾ cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼ " "
Strict G. Ordinary	— " "
Low Middling,	9¾ " "
Middling,	10¼ " "
Good Middling.	— " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	— bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	141 casks.
Rosin,	342 bbls.
Tar,	21 "
Crude Turpentine.	421 "

June 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 38 cents per gallon, a decline of ½ cent on previous rates. The sales of the day aggregate 900 bbls. at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, an advance of 5 cents per bbl, on last quotations. Sales reported of 500 bbls.

TAR—The market was firm at $2 05 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market irregular; quoted at $1 25 for Hard $2 50 @ 2 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Market quiet, with small sales. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¾ cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼ " "
Strict G. Ordinary	— " "
Low Middling,	9¾ " "
Middling,	10¼ " "
Good Middling.	— " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	47 bales
Spirits turpentine,	720 casks
Rosin,	2152 bbls
Tar,	32 "
Crude turpentine.	527 "

June 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market continued firm at 38 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR—The market firm at $2 05 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at $1 25 for Hard, $2 50 for Yellow Dip, and $2 65 for Virgin, with sales of receipts at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet with small sales reported. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¾ cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8¼ " "
Strict Good Ordinary,	— " "
Low Middling,	9¾ " "
Middling,	10¼ " "
Good Middling,	— " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	— bales
Spirits turpentine	232 casks
Rosin	522 bbls
Tar,	6 bbls
Crude turpentine	45 bbls

June 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Small sales were made at the opening at 38 cents per gallon, the closing quotations of yesterday; later, prices advanced, with sales of 125 bbls at 38½c, 250 at 39c, and still later, at the close of the day's transactions, 60 bbls changed hands at 40c; the market closing firm at the latter figures.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 25 per bbl, of 280 lbs. At the close market quoted firm at $2 30 bid, an advance of 25c per bbl, on yesterday's quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quoted firm, with buyers offering $1 25 for Hard and $2 65 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Market quiet, with small sales. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¾ cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼ " "
Strict Good Ordinary,	— " "
Low Middling,	9¾ " "
Middling,	10¼ " "
Good Middling.	— " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	75 bales
Spirits Turpentine	430 casks
Rosin,	961 bbls
Tar,	10 bbls
Crude Turpentine	180 bbls

June 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales reported of 50 casks at 37½ and 235 do at 38 cents per gallon, closing firm at the latter figure, being an advance of 1 cent on last reports.

ROSIN.—We heard of sales of small lots at $1 70 for Strained and $1 75 for Good Strained. Market steady.

TAR—The market was firm at $2 05 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being an advance of 15 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Sales reported at $1 25 for Hard, $2 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, closing firm.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with no sales to report. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¾ cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8¼ " "
Strict Good Ordinary,	— " "
Low Middling,	9¾ " "
Middling,	10¼ " "
Good Middling.	— " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	67 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	213 casks
Rosin,	514 bbls
Tar,	82 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	350 bbls

JOHN WERNER,

The Practical German Barber and Perfumer.

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None but the best workmen employed by me. jan 9 tf

Proposals for Furnishing Rations and Ship Chandlery for Revenue Vessels.

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C., COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 29, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday May 2, 1881, for supplying rations and ship chandlery to be used (separately) for the use of the crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this Collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. Schedules of articles of ship chandlery to be bid for will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects, if deemed for the interest of the Government so to do.

W. F. CANADAY, Collector.

may 1-2t

THE WONDERFUL REMEDIES

OF THE LATE FLORA AND CATHARINE McDonald, of Baden County, can be found at Harry Loeb's Grocery Store in this city, and at Dougherty & Evans' store in Fayetteville, N. C. The Pain Exterminator cures Diarrhœa, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps and Frost-bite. This celebrated medicine can be recommended by everybody as Hidden Cramps. The money will be refunded unless the Exterminator gives satisfaction.

ALEX. & M. McDONALD, Sole agents, P. O. Box 10, Wilmington, N. C.

By permission, we refer to the following letter:

SHILOH, Sampson Co., N. C., Feb. 3, 1881.

I certify with pleasure that M. McDonald has cured me of an aching corn. And any one suffering with such a terrible affliction will do well to see him. For further information apply to me

JESSE TEW.

march 27 1881 tf

PROSPECTUS.

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SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our Article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all may concern

[illegible] under a recent act of the U. S. Congress,

[illegible] of any article, with intent to [illegible] of such marks above described, will be

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UDOLPH WOLFE & SONS & CO.,

Sole Mnfg 32 Dover street, Norfolk, Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, of New Hanover County, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas Nichols, Allen Jackson, and George Jackson, by their next friend Thomas Nichols, are Plaintiffs, and Phillis Nichols is Defendant; the undersigned, a Commissioner for that purpose duly appointed by said Court, will expose to sale by public auction, for CASH, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1881,

at 12 M., the land and premises in said decree ordered to be sold, which are situated in the city of Wilmington, and are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning eighty feet from the N.W. intersection of Hanover and Third Streets, running thence along Hanover Street westwardly forty feet, thence northwardly parallel with Third Street one hundred and fifty-five feet to a twenty foot Avenue, thence along said Avenue eastwardly, parallel with Hanover Street forty (40) feet, thence southwardly parallel with Third Street one hundred and fifty five feet, to the beginning.

J. E. SAMPSON, Commissioner.

April 21—ts

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., May 12, 1881.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 15TH, 1881, Trains on this Road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at..... 4.00 P. M

(Stops only at Belfield.)

Arrive at Weldon at..... 5.38 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at..... 12.53 P. M

Arrive at Weldon at..... 3.10 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at..... 9.05 A. M

Arrive at Weldon at..... 2.35 P. M

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at..... 1.30 A. M

Arrive at Petersburg at..... 4.05 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at..... 1.20 P. M

Arrive at Petersburg at..... 3.32 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily at 6.00 P. M., except Sunday.

Arrive at Petersburg, at..... 11.25 P. M

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No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

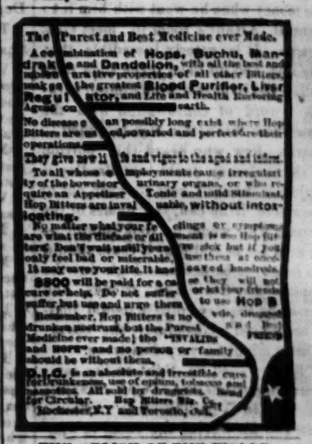
Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street Depot.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.

W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent.

W. J. BROWN Dispatcher of Trains

may 29-tf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A Combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most are the properties of all other Bitters, but the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.
No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, as they will restore the sick to perfect health.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.
To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.
Remember, Hop Bitters is not a vile, dangerous drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "ENEMIES" and NEVER and no person or family should be without them.
D. I. C., for an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Can.

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